

## 37578 to 37600—Continued.

beneath when young, becoming smooth later; stalk one-half to three-fourths inch long. Flowers white, one-half inch in diameter, produced during May in corymbs 2 to 3 inches across; calyx and flower stalks silky. Fruit one-third to one-half inch long, oval, bright red, no calyx adhering at the top.

Native of Japan and Chosen (Korea); put in cultivation by Mr. Späth of Berlin about 1892, but may have been known before. It is one of the neatest and most pleasing of the *Micromeles* group, and is very appropriately named. The leaves are bright green beneath, and bear a close resemblance to those of an alder. Fine crops of fruits ripen, and they become very brightly colored, and remain long on the tree, but only a small proportion contain good seeds. Very deserving of cultivation." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 272, under *Pyrus alnifolia*.)

37583. *SORBUS ARIA SALICIFOLIA* Myrin.

Whitebeam.

"A tree usually 30 to 45 feet high in gardens, but occasionally met with 60 to 80 feet high; main branches more or less erect; young branchlets clothed with loose white down, becoming nearly smooth and lustrous dark brown by winter, and furnished with pale, wartlike excrescences. Leaves with 8 to 13 pairs of parallel ribs, oval or obovate; 2 to 4 inches long, half to two-thirds as wide; usually tapering, but sometimes rounded at the base, pointed or rounded at the apex; margins doubly toothed; upper surface bright green, smooth except when quite young; always covered with a close white felt beneath; stalk one-half to 1 inch long. Flowers dull white, heavy scented, about one-half inch across, and produced toward the end of May in corymbs 2 to 3 inches across; stalks and calyx covered with white down. Fruit oval or roundish, one-third to one-half inch long, scarlet-red, specked with brownish dots.

"Native of the British Isles and pretty general over Europe; also found in some of its forms in Asia Minor and North Africa. There is no tree more characteristic of the chalk hills of Britain or more beautiful in regard to foliage and fruit, but it is often reduced to a mere shrub. It is very effective in the breeze when the wind, by lifting the leaves, reveals the pure white under surface to the observer in kaleidoscopic glimpses. Although apparently preferring the limestone in a state of nature, it thrives quite well under cultivation in almost any well-drained soil. A tree well laden with the bright red fruits is also one of the most beautiful of autumn pictures; only, owing to the depredations of birds, often of short duration. It is best propagated by seeds, but the young plants grow very slowly at first. The timber is hard and heavy, but it is too scarce to count for much in the timber trade. The largest tree recorded by Elwes is at Camp Wood, near Henley-on-Thames, which in 1905 was 75 feet high by 4 feet 9 inches in girth of trunk.

"Var. *salicifolia*. Leaves narrower than in the type, but not so narrow as in var. *angustifolia*; stalks longer, as a rule." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 2, p. 274-276, under *Pyrus aria salicifolia*.)

37584 to 37586. *MALUS* spp.